

MUSEUM SERVICE

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Chartered by the University of the State of New York

Rochester Museum Association is a sponsoring group of leading citizens who feel that a museum of science, nature and history has a distinct place in our community and is worthy of their moral and financial support. It is entitled to hold property and to receive and disburse funds.

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Cover Picture —

Despite a crude telescope made of simple lenses, Galileo Galilei 1564-1642, the great Italian astronomer and physicist, generally known as Galileo, made many heavenly discoveries that have enlarged the horizon of man's vision and conception of the universe. In 1609, he built and improved telescopes for astronomical use. His contributions were made at a period in our civilization when it was practically self-destruction to propound new ideas in opposition to already accepted beliefs.

Galileo led the way for other scientists, and for us he lights the inspiration for a Science Center for Rochester that would include a planetarium and science building so essential as we embark on a new chapter in this space age.

Cover illustration by M. Edward Cornwell, Jr.

NEW HORIZONS—1961

With the New Year, a clean sheet before us, it is appropriate to think of NEW HORIZONS—1961, especially in terms of the future expansion of the physical plant as well as of the growing services of the Museum.

Looking back for a moment we cannot fail to see that from small beginnings this institution has had remarkable growth. Although the Museum was established in 1912, the most significant event in its history was the securing of the services of the late Dr. Arthur C. Parker as museum director late in 1924 and the reorganization of the municipal museum by City law to function under a Board of Commissioners. When the latter took place on January 28, 1925, it was decided the Museum should no longer be a mere depository of material but a dynamic service organization.

A second milestone was passed when, thanks to the generous gift of Edward Bausch, the present building opened in 1942. Then, in 1955, the Rochester Museum Association in a move spearheaded by gifts from the late Albert B. Eastwood and Mr. and Mrs. M. Herbert Eisenhart, assisted by industrial firms and other individuals, acquired for the Museum six acres of adjacent property. In November 1959, the Rochester Museum Association, under the leadership of its president, Mr. George H. Hawks, Jr., presented to the public the Hoffmeister Report with plans for a SCIENCE CENTER to include a building for exhibits of the physical sciences and a planetarium. In 1960, a number of achievements were realized. Over 300,000 persons used museum facilities, new permanent exhibitions were opened, our educational services were in process of reorganization and we added important sound units to improve the interpretative and educational effects of certain displays.

All this accomplishment shows that the original concept of this Museum as a university of the people was by no means visionary nor do the prospects ahead seem so. In a statement a few months ago to a group of museum administrators, Dr. James E. Allen, New York State Commissioner of Education, said that formal requirements for elementary education in the State over the next ten years show inevitably there will be a shortage of teachers. Planners under his direction are concerned with utilizing all possible resources of informal learning of which museums and libraries are foremost. One can see that certainly in science education, as well as in that of the social sciences and the humanities, Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences will be one of the chief of these resources of the State in meeting community demands.

This forecast of what lies ahead in our immediate future has pertinent implication for the Museum's SCIENCE CENTER. Initial steps in fund raising by the Museum Association are now being taken and will be advanced in 1961. Everyone in society needs a better basic knowledge of the natural and physical world. We also need more intimate understanding to meet the challenges of scientific advance and man's part in it.

—W. STEPHEN THOMAS, *Director*

Twenty-second Annual Museum Convocation . . .

CALLED TO ORDER

By John R. Williams, M.D., *Chairman*
Municipal Museum Commission

As chairman of the Museum Commission and speaking also for the various groups who make this occasion possible, I welcome you this evening.

What is the purpose of this convocation? I think every citizen of Rochester should know the answer for we are representing and acting for you in the ceremony which follows. Honoring individuals for notable achievements is an age-old custom. In modern times military organizations have made much of it and the honors and decorations of the soldier go far in the public judgment of his contribution. The university for centuries, too, has made much of academic achievement by means of honorary degrees. In monarchical countries the honors conferred by royalty are coveted and proudly displayed, but in democracies like the United States, there has been the tendency to assume that if the individual is compensated for his services, that is enough.

In this busy life many unselfish, dedicated individuals do things for their fellow man with no thought of reward or public recognition. It was with this in mind that the beloved Dr. Arthur C. Parker, who created this great institution, conceived the idea of having the citizens of Rochester publicly thank persons who have rendered unusual service in some field of public welfare. He believed that such an act should be performed by the City, but how to do it without becoming

involved in the many complexities as beset a city administration such as the facets of politics, racial groups, religious creeds, industry and labor, was indeed a problem. So far as he could learn, no American city ever attempted it. His ingenious solution was to have our commission, which is one of the subdivisions of civic government representing culture and education, act on the one hand as an intermediary for the city administration, and on the other, as a sponsoring agent for the many organizations and societies which make up our social and civic life. Thus was conceived a large committee representing these various groups and known, for the lack of a better term, as the Academic Council. It is from this broad committee that come the nominations and the final selection of the Civic Medalist.

No city administration thus far has openly endorsed this unique procedure, but each has warmly given its tacit approval. The Mayor or an accredited associate, in a spirit of high dignity, has conferred the honor. Rochester truly has pioneered in this method of showing its gratitude to worthy citizens.

This ceremony would not be possible without the aid of that fine group of citizens who do so much for us—the Museum Association and the equally splendid ladies' organization, the Women's Council. To them, and many others, the citizens of Rochester should be profoundly grateful.

Convocation Address, 1960

Excerpt of remarks by William B. Macomber, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, November 16, 1960.

I am going to take this opportunity to speak about an important, and often overlooked, facet of the conduct of our foreign policy. I refer to the problem of obtaining mutual understanding and a close working relationship between Congress and the executive branch in the field of foreign policy.

The wording of the constitution itself . . . causes considerable difficulty in the field we are discussing by assigning certain clear foreign policy powers to Congress, certain others to the President and by being totally silent on many others.

It is generally agreed today that the founding fathers intended that the President should dominate in the foreign policy field. In any event, this has been the practical necessity and the historical result. But while the executive dominates, the Congress has retained power through the years to substantially effect the substantive content of our foreign policy. . . . When President Washington made his historic exit from the Senate . . . the task fell to Thomas Jefferson, the first secretary of state.

Just as in earlier times, one committee in the Congress had a monopoly of jurisdiction on foreign policy matters—so in the executive branch one department, the State Department, had a similar monopoly of jurisdiction. But rather suddenly it became apparent that foreign policy had become much more complex. It was no longer the exclusive domain of the diplomats. Now . . . almost all executive departments have not only a legitimate interest in but share responsibility for the development of the policies which guide our day-to-day relations with the rest of the world.

Nowadays almost everything connected with foreign policy costs money, and when money gets into the picture so does the House of Representatives which has a pre-eminence in money matters. When the House comes in, it means that all the House Committees . . . must be dealt with.

To carry out this task it has in recent years been necessary to mobilize almost the entire human resources of the Department of State. From the Secretary on down a vast number of departmental officials must spend long hours from their other duties consulting with and explaining to the Congress.

Because of the presence of men of good will in both branches of the government . . . the system has worked to this time on the whole amazingly well. But no thoughtful person can fail to see the problems increasing every day in this field.

There is another fundamental problem with which we must contend. Even if we were to surmount the physical obstacles involved in thorough consultation, by sheer weight of the numbers involved, the mechanics of our consultative processes must remain cumbersome and relatively slow moving. This is developing at a time when our need is greatest for rapid and effective action in the face of totalitarian opponents who, by the nature of their system, can move quickly and coordinately.

Why A Planetarium For Rochester?

PART III: WHAT WILL IT MEAN TO THE COMMUNITY?

By Gloria C. Gossling, Head of School Service Division

WE ALREADY HAVE considered at some length the advancing technology being developed by the advent of the space age, the implications of man's attempt to conquer the distances and vicissitudes of space and what must be the scientists' preparations for this new way of life.

We also have given thought to the educational values afforded by a community Planetarium, among which is an exciting new teaching tool to augment the instruction of elementary and secondary school children in several subject areas, both scientific and cultural.

Now let us turn our thoughts toward what a Planetarium will mean to the city of Rochester:

A Planetarium, rather than adding just another amusement or "fun house," will greatly increase the cultural offerings of an already highly cultural city. Here cultural opportunities are regarded as a way of life, to be accepted and utilized by all the populace instead of by a privileged few.

Because of its versatility, the Planetarium is capable of transporting one backward in time to the eras of the ancient astronomers and seers—Galileo, Nostradamus and others. By virtue of the special effects the instrument can produce, one can imagine himself in ancient Phoenicia or 16th century Italy being astonished and confounded by the revelations of the primitive astronomers.

The Planetarium can stimulate and build an interest in ethnic groups. Accessory devices are capable of providing graphic demonstrations to explore the many superstitions and myths which have been incorporated through the ages into the cultures of many nations, and have added to our own language such colorful expressions as "the moon is made of green cheese."

Who has not known at least one farmer who refused to plant certain crops at any other time than at the rising of the new moon? He followed the custom of his father before him, and of his grandfather and all his earlier forebears dating to times shrouded in antiquity—yet the custom persisted because of lunar superstitions. And who has not heard that a sure cure for warts is to rub them with a cut onion which is then buried under a rain spout in the light of the full moon? There is also a belief that the full moon causes people to lose their reason, hence the term "lunatic."

It is true that the moon does affect our lives, for does it not control the tides by exerting its own gravitational pull on the earth? It was just such natural phenomena that instilled in primitive peoples supernatural beliefs and fears and formed the basis for many primitive cults. The African witch doctor relies on these phenomena to give credence to his ministrations



and exhortations. The voodoo rites of Haiti, many of which depend on "the dark of the moon" for their effectiveness, are laced with superstition and supernaturalism. Similarly, the tribal rites of many other primitive cultures hinge upon astronomical phenomena—the sun worship of the ancient Egyptians and the American Indians' method of marking the passing of time by the moon are two examples. Even the miracle of the mystical Star which heralded the birth of Christ, and was regarded by the Wise Men as an omen or sign, can be explained scientifically in terms of astronomical data.



Much of this lore can be demonstrated with the Planetarium to increase our understanding of the mores of less civilized peoples than ourselves, and to develop a better appreciation of their customs. When we begin to realize how much of the primitive heritage is inherent in present-day Africa and Central America we then acquire a deeper understanding of how the widely-divergent attitudes between those countries and ourselves are a hindrance to international unity. We begin to discover what tack we might take in launching an educational program expressly designed to reduce the rift between us.



A more down-to-earth benefit to be accrued from the Planetarium is that which can be offered to teachers in the form of in-service courses. Through such courses teachers can be freed from any misconceptions they might inadvertently have acquired regarding the mysticisms engendered by old-wives tales. They can gain a clarification of the real difference between astronomy, a pure science, and astrology, which hinges on the mystic. Having gained this freedom of thought, the minds of these teachers will then be receptive to accurate, scientific information which they can pass along with assurance to their pupils.

The whole community will benefit from the results of the research that can be made possible with the help of the Planetarium. The accurate reporting by amateur astronomical groups of astronomical data gleaned from on-the-spot observations could well supply important information to world-wide astronomers which would lead to new discoveries and advanced theories. In the words of George Diedrich, of the Black River Astronomical Society, "observing can be done only at the moment—time doesn't stand still. If you miss seeing a meteor the first time, the opportunity is lost. 'Observing' is looking with a purpose or looking for a record; amateurs can aid in research by maintaining a constant watch at widely-separated stations and reporting immediately anything which is new or interesting." But how would an amateur recognize a nebula or Nova if he has never seen one? The Planetarium can help here by having reproduced them on the dome for leisurely study as part of the training undertaken by amateur groups.

It is not unreasonable to predict that the Planetarium could be the logical

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Family History And The Museum

By Gladys Reid Holton, Curator of History

THERE ARE MANY angles to be considered in presenting culture history in a museum and the one often omitted is that of "Family History." Tracing a lineage is not an easy thing to do but it merits more attention, and certain basic techniques should be given to encourage individuals to be more interested in their own ancestry. It has been my great privilege to have taught a night school study group now ending its fourteenth term. Many types of research material have been used successfully by these groups to supplement family records and traditions.

One reason for not working out family lines back of one's parents is either a lack of interest in historical things in general, or the fear of finding something disagreeable about the ancestor. When we figure that we all have two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, (in ten generations it gets to be 1,024 and in fourteen generations, which takes us back to the early settlements in America, we all have 16,384 grandfathers and grandmothers), it makes us realize that we would, of course, have lines to be proud of, as well as some lines which are not so illustrious. But to know who they were and something of interest about them seems very important. Remember even the Kallikaks had presidential timber among their ancestors. There is another excuse used by many for not working along this line. It is, "I do not have to do it because it has all been worked out by my cousin," or "My father gave me a book which has it all recorded." I have never seen a lineage which went back to the time of the Revolutionary War that had all of the lines complete. One is very fortunate, indeed, to have a start handed to them about one particular line, but to know the mother's maiden name and her father's line is just as important as to follow the family name back. A chart helps to show new areas for study. Another reason for lack of interest, I find, is the necessity of doing research abroad. It is difficult to trace records in Europe but there are techniques developed there just as there are in America. Even though it must be done by correspondence, it is very satisfactory. In the 30,000 volume Los Angeles Library collection may be found research works from Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia, Spain and some Latin American countries.

If you do not have any material and must start from the beginning, the first thing to do is get a notebook and then interview your relatives. Write down everything they say. If possible get photostat copies of any bible records of births, deaths and marriages. Ask about old account books, letters or diaries which have written lists or clippings. It is important to note variations in the spelling of the name. Get the names of others in the family who could help with more data. Is there an old person in the neighborhood who knew the family? Perhaps all inquiries will have to be done by letter. It is hopeful that your information will be more complete than one I heard about recently. When asked for information about a Civil War soldier, the answer came

back: "He was brave, daring and unflinching," but nothing of his Company, or rank, or place of enlistment.

The next important step after the interview is searching in the area, in person or by letter, for church, cemetery or vital records such as census, land or probate; searching in libraries for genealogies, periodicals, town histories, gazetteers and military records. In the Salt Lake City Library, which specializes in genealogical research material, there is an average daily attendance of over 250 people.

While we do not have a genealogical service at the Museum, I will be glad to send you a simple chart which I have found to be most helpful, as well as an outline to guide your study in tracing a lineage. Please send a stamped self-addressed envelope.

History comes alive as we discover the part our ancestors took and we appreciate how much we owe to the past. There is also great satisfaction in realizing how much we are handing on in the way of personal records to our descendants.

The genealogical record pictured here shows an unusual source of information which you may be fortunate enough to find. It is the family record of Orsamus Gilbert, born in 1770, and his wife, Annes, born in 1771. There are three tombstones at the top for three children who died and a sketch of not only the mother and father, but also of the six children.



Family Record of Orsamus Gilbert

Orsamus Gilbert	b May 11, 1770
Annes Gilbert his wife,	b Sept. 29, 1771
First Daughter	b July 22, 1794 d July 22, 1794
Cynthia Gilbert	b Aug. 24, 1795 d June 11, 1799
Vine Brown Gilbert	b Aug. 13, 1797 d Apr. 7, 1873
Orsamus Gilbert, Jr.	b May 15, 1799 d Aug. 23, 1814
Annes Mae Gilbert	b June 4, 1801
Orren Barnes Gilbert	b Apr. 22, 1804 d June 7, 1859
Sophia Maria Gilbert	b Dec. 15, 1806 d May 15, 1875
Sulina Elizabeth Gilbert	b Sept. 21, 1809 d 1869

This record will be on exhibition at the Museum, as well as other original documents.

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My Rainy Day Visitor

By Florence A. Taylor, Registrar

IT WAS A GRAY DAY, not one of the bright sunshiny days we look forward to in the month of June, especially after a long winter of cold and plenty of snow. It seemed like almost everybody you met was feeling like the weather—a bit down. I was seated at my desk doing some routine work when a very tall, gracious lady entered my room. Despite the weather (for it had rained and was threatening to do so again), my visitor had walked from her home a few blocks from the Museum to bring us a gift, something she had kept and cherished over the years. (She did depend somewhat upon a cane as she walked.)

The lady accepted a chair and proceeded to unwrap her gift and talk to me about it. First, she said that she had always made Rochester her home and that she and her sister were the last of her family. The sister did not live with her but was in one of the homes for older folks. My visitor wished to present her gift to the Museum since she felt it would be cared for and would be of some use to our institution. The lady very modestly informed me that she was 90 years old and her sister, 93. After a brief talk she got up to leave. I asked if she would like to have me take her down on the elevator, and she seemed pleased that I would do so. As we proceeded down the corridor I noticed how erect she stood and how very independent she wanted to be. Although she visited the Museum occasionally and enjoyed the exhibits, she was reluctant to run the elevator. After I left her at the main entrance of the Museum I could not help but wonder how many people today would have the courage to start out at this advanced age to visit a museum, walking both ways even at a short distance, on such a disagreeable day. Her gracious manner, alertness and foresightedness certainly are an excellent example for all of us to follow.

Personal contacts with visitors at our Museum are always gratifying. Many visitors come back again and again—sometimes with gifts, other times just to meet members of our staff to discuss various hobbies or ask for help with many problems. Others come to borrow objects for educational displays. But no matter what the purpose, we are always glad to meet friends of the Museum.

At the beginning of this New Year, we are indeed proud to list the donors to our Museum during the year 1960.

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In memory of Mr. William Harrison Emery, by Mrs. Donald B.F. Hoyt.

Why a Planetarium for Rochester?

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headquarters for such public service organizations as the Ground Observer Corps, Moonwatch and satellite-tracking stations. The Planetarium is singularly equipped to assist in the training of members of such groups, particularly when a good telescope is used in conjunction with it.

The Planetarium truly will widen the horizons of every citizen of Rochester and enrich his life. Whole new areas of avocational pursuits will ensue and the professional reputation of the city will be greatly augmented.

With a Planetarium for Rochester we can veritably hitch our wagons to a star!

Family History and the Museum

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Someone has said that every great movement must experience three stages: ridicule, discussion and adoption. We are in the discussion stage of this particular problem now but it is hopeful that many will quickly pass into the final area and experience a new and exciting type of research. The one phase of this problem which can easily be accomplished is the recording of all data for the children in your family, their parents' birth, birthplace and important dates and places in their immediate history, as well as that of their grandparents, if it is known.

News and Events . . .

MR. CAROLUS SPENCER, engineer in charge of the Buffalo office of the Federal Communications Commission, will conduct examinations for general class amateur and all commercial radio operator licenses at the Museum on Saturday, February 25, beginning at 9 a.m. This is sponsored by the ROCHESTER AMATEUR RADIO ASSOCIATION, a club member of the Rochester Museum Association. Application may be made by postcard, stating the type of examination desired, to MR. E. B. SNOW, 139 Edgeview Lane, Rochester 18, New York. A stamped self-addressed envelope should be enclosed if forms are required.

MRS. M. HERBERT EISENHART was named first Honorary Member-at-Large of the Executive Board of the Women's Council of the Rochester Museum Association at its meeting

held on November 1. Mrs. Eisenhart is interested in furthering the community scope of the Museum and devotes much thought to its effective programming. She not only participates in its events but takes active leadership in its promotion.

WE WERE saddened by the news of the death of MR. SAUL BLICKMAN, well known industrialist and explorer. Mr. Blickman was named a Museum Fellow on November 16, for his contributions "in the field of Educational Films." He also appeared as the first lecturer in the Rochester Museum Association Adult Lecture Series for 1960-1961, illustrating his topic, "Habits of Big Game" with his magnificent color documentary film record of safaris to both Africa and India. Preceding this lecture he addressed the fourth annual Assembly of Museum Fellows.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES

Sponsored by the Rochester Museum Association

Adult Series . . .

INDONESIA: Pacific Shangri La — **John Nicholls Booth**

Wednesday, January 11, 8:15 p.m.

Weird life, exotic customs, breath-taking scenes — adventure in color film. Starting at the Afghan border and following Alexander the Great's route through Khyber Pass, to Kashmir in springtime, on to Srinagar, the Venice of Asia and the fabled Shalimar Gardens. High in the Himalayas and onward to Nepal.

Youth Series . . .

THE SHANDON HILLS — **Eben McMillan**

Saturday, January 14, 10:30 a.m.

Audubon Screen Tour to Central California. See and enjoy natural wildlife — the golden eagles, horned lark, road-runners, prairie falcon and nighthawks; wild flowers, snakes and tarantulas. Follow the trails in four seasons.

SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS

2nd floor — **OTHER PEOPLE, OTHER PLACES** — Photographs by Nickolas Muray taken in parts of Africa, Ceylon, India, Thailand, Hong Kong, Japan, Fiji and Samoa. Shown through the courtesy of the photographer and the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research.
On exhibit through January 15

JAPAN, The Beautiful Land — Seen through artistic objects, musical instruments and crafts reflecting its industry.
On exhibit January 8 — February 28

CUNA INDIANS OF THE SAN BLAS ISLANDS OF PANAMA — Textiles and photographs. A collection of Molas (applied needlecraft blouses) loaned by Mrs. Sydney Cox, of Hanover, N.H., and colored photographs loaned by Dr. Walter Clark, Research Laboratories, Eastman Kodak Company.

On exhibit January 17 — February 19

Library — **MINERAL COLLECTING: A Fascinating Hobby** — Different aspects of mineralogy viewed in the collections of members of the Mineral Section, Rochester Academy of Science.
On exhibit January 6 — March 2

3rd Floor — **FREEDOM'S CHOICE: Presidential Campaigns in History** — banners, bunting, posters, torches, campaign slogans and buttons, in the parade of presidents.
On exhibit to January 22

FAMILY HISTORY — Documents, folk art, books; research material from the Museum's collections.

MUSEUM HOURS

Daily — Monday through Saturday — 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Sundays — September through May — 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Closed on Holidays and on Sundays during June, July and August

1961 • JANUARY • CALENDAR

- 1 Sunday NEW YEAR'S DAY — MUSEUM CLOSED**
- 2 Monday MUSEUM CLOSED**
- 3 Tuesday** Rochester Numismatic Ass'n — 8 p.m. Rochester Opportune Club — 8 p.m.
- 4 Wednes.** Genesee Cat Fanciers Club — 8 p.m. Rochester Aquarium Society — 8 p.m.
Rochester Amateur Radio Ass'n — 8 p.m.
- 5 Thursday** Rochester Dahlia Society — 8 p.m. Rochester Cage Bird Club — 8 p.m.
Rochester Academy of Science—Mineral — 8 p.m.
- 6 Friday** Rochester Academy of Science—Astronomy — 8 p.m.
- 7 Saturday** **Registration for Spring Term, Junior Museum Activities in science, crafts, dramatic workshop and folk dancing — 8:45 - 11:45 a.m.**
- 8 Sunday FILM PROGRAM — 2:30 and 3:30 p.m. — SPORTS CAR, WEATHERMEN AT SEA**
- 10 Tuesday** Rochester Museum Hobby Council — 8 p.m.
Rochester Academy of Science—Botany — 8 p.m.
- 11 Wednes.** Rochester Amateur Radio Ass'n — 8 p.m. Seneca Zoological Society — 8 p.m.
Rochester Academy of Science—Ornithology — 8 p.m.
Illustrated Lecture — INDONESIA: Pacific Shangri La — by John Nicholls
Booth — Adult Series, Rochester Museum Ass'n — 8:15 p.m.
- 12 Thursday** Junior Philatelic Club — 7 to 9 p.m. Rochester Philatelic Ass'n — 8 p.m.
Rochester Amateur Radio Ass'n — 8 p.m.
- 13 Friday** Morgan Chapter, N.Y.S.A.A. — 8 p.m.

Burroughs Audubon Nature Club — 7:45 p.m.
Rochester Academy of Science — Public Lecture — **Preservation of Our Natural Areas and Resources by Dr. Babette Brown Coleman, — 8 p.m.**
- 14 Saturday** **AUDUBON SCREEN TOUR — THE SHANDON HILLS — by Eben McMillan,**
Youth Series, Rochester Museum Ass'n — 10:30 a.m.
- 15 Sunday FILM PROGRAM — 2:30 and 3:30 p.m. — XEROGRAPHY, DAREDEVILS OF THE ALPS**
- 17 Tuesday** Rochester Numismatic Ass'n — 8 p.m. Optical Society of America — 8 p.m.
Rochester Opportune Club — 8 p.m. Rochester Button Club — 1 p.m.
- 18 Wednes.** Upper N.Y.S. Branch, National Chinchilla Breeders — 8 p.m.
Genesee Weavers — 8 p.m. Rochester Print Club — 8 p.m.
Monroe County Hooked Rug Guild — 10 a.m.
Rochester Amateur Radio Ass'n — 8 p.m.
- 19 Thursday** Genesee Valley Gladiolus Society — 8 p.m.
- 20 Friday** Junior Numismatic Club — 7:30 p.m. Monroe Art Guild — 8 p.m.
Rochester Academy of Science—Weather—8 p.m.
- 22 Sunday FILM PROGRAM — 2:30 and 3:30 p.m. — QUESTION IN TOGOLAND, ENAMELING ART, BEHAVIOR IN ANIMALS AND PLANTS**
- 24 Tuesday** Rochester Antiquarian League — 8 p.m.
- 25 Wednes.** Rochester Amateur Radio Ass'n — 8 p.m.
- 26 Thursday** Rochester Philatelic Ass'n — 8 p.m. Junior Philatelic Club — 7 to 9 p.m.
Genesee Valley Quilt Club — 10:30 a.m.
- 27 Friday** Rochester Archers — 8 p.m.
- 29 Sunday FILM PROGRAM — 2:30 and 3:30 p.m. — PEACE LOVING SWITZERLAND, WINTER SPORTS IN SWITZERLAND, THE BRASS CHOIR**

— All bookings subject to change and substitution without notice

Register Now . . .

MUSEUM ACTIVITIES FOR JUNIOR PATRONS

January 9 — March 25

4 p.m. - 5 p.m.

Science Clubs

Who, Why, When & How
(6 - 7 years)

Nature Discoverers
(8 - 10 years)

Junior Geologists
(11 - 14 years)

Craft Clubs

Paper Crafts
(6 - 7 years)

Indian Crafts
(8 - 10 years)

Pioneer Crafts
(girls 10 - 14 years)

Folk Dancing
(8 - 14 years)

Drama Workshop
(10 - 14 years)

Registration: Saturday, January 7
8:45 - 11:45 a.m.